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A Socialist War Hero.



KARL LIEBKNECHT.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

The Passing Show.

Rulers who fear criticism always deserve it.

Under capitalism opposition to war is treason.

Capitalism, based on ignorance, prefers force to reason.

"Conscription is coming," says a newspaper headline, but, judging by the way it is squeaking, it may break down any minute.

War cannot stop Socialism, but some day Socialism will stop war.

When the fear of Socialism enters the minds of capitalists they immediately resort to force to put Socialists down.

If the war killed off ever Socialist in Europe it would not kill Socialism. The capitalist system breeds discontent and inquiry, and discontent and inquiry lead inevitably to Socialism.

The fellows in the saddle fool the people with their twaddle, 'bout "their country" and "their honor," and "their pride;" and the ones who bear the saddle, swallow doses of the twaddle, hoping some day they will get a chance to ride.

The argument for conscription: "Send the Mugs to the front, but save the 'intellectual elite' to breed from."

We are told that "poverty is no disgrace," but when poverty is wide-spread in a land of plenty what would you call it?

"I believe the time is coming when the

people of Australia must take upon themselves the initiation of the movement towards which Great Britain is gradually tending, but which her leaders apparently have not sufficient strength or courage to undertake—a movement which has not only increased the power, but strengthened the democracy of countries in which it has been adopted. I mean the adoption of the principle of universal compulsory military service."—Sir William Irvine.

It is just this kind of democracy which, in fighting Germany, men like Irvine profess to be destroying.

Jack and Jill toiled up the hill, to get a pail of profit, but they came down without a brown, while those on top did scoff it.

"The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes."—Swift.

Don't conclude after seeing the present war that "you can't alter human nature." Our ancestors used to be cannibals, but soldiers no longer eat each other.

Farmers know how to fertilise their land with manure. What they want now is to learn how to fertilise their brains with Socialism.

If you wish to spend your life saving up for a rainy day, capitalism will always oblige by supplying you with a leaky roof and adulterated fodder.

New York "Call" and other Socialist papers are being swept out of many American mining towns by Rockefeller thugs and gunmen. The workers, however, manage to get them from smugglers.

From the pulpits the clergy are preaching from a new text: "Blessed are the Piece Makers."

A report made by the secretary of the Socialist party of Italy reveals the fact that although 20,000 Socialists were called to the colors during the first month of the war, the incomes for dues was greater than at any time during the history of the party. Moreover, out of 2,000 locals in the national organisation only one lapsed as a result of the war. The party press did not fare so well, about 20 out of the 100 papers in existence were forced to suspend publication, and recently several more were suppressed by the censors.

The annual report of the Federated Trades Councils of Yorkshire contains the following:

We are now in process of registration under the National Registration Act. It may be the precursor of Conscription. We fear it is. France took the same course in 1815 as we are doing in 1915, and Conscription followed. The curse of Conscription should be fought against; huge standing armies are a menace to continued peace. Our political Labour party is somewhat divided, but we trust it will survive its own internal troubles for the party will be greatly needed when peace proposals are being considered.

"If the war is not successful and we have to make a peace, do you for a moment think that any peace we might make, except after the total destruction of the German Empire, can be lasting? . . . The moment that peace is signed you may make up your mind that England will have not national service, but Conscription. . . . When the war is over I intend to employ nobody except men who have taken their duty at the front."—Lord Derby.

"Prussianism," it seems, is to be crushed in Germany, but not in England.

"It is hardly accurate any longer," says British "Labor Leader," "to divide the German Social Democratic Party into anti-war and pro-war sections, except that there remains a little group of jingoes equivalent to our Blatchfords and Tilletts. The Executive of the Party has officially asked the German Government to open peace negotiations, and those sections of the rank and file who do not endorse the extreme attitude of the Liebknecht-Ledebour and of the Bernstein-Haase-Kautsky groups are wholeheartedly behind the Executive in making this demand. The Social Democratic Committee of Frankfurt, for instance, whilst approving the attitude of the majority of the Socialist Party

in the German Reichstag, and condemning the action of Her Haase, its president, in taking an independent line, has endorsed the attempts that have been made to come to an understanding with Socialists in neutral as well as in enemy countries with a view to common action in order to bring about the restoration of peace on the basis of the recognition of the rights of nationalities. The German Socialists are called upon to join in this movement, which is declared to be in conformity with the general interests of the German working-class."

German soldiers operating in France recently threw, amongst others, the following letter into the British trenches:—

"Dear Honored Comrades,—

"As this war has now been going on for about nine months, and whole villages, with their inhabitants have been devastated, it is now high time to put a stop to it. We are all tired of this savage life, and you must be too. Our dear wives and children await and long for our return, and yours must do the same. Hoping that we may be able to do some good by this, we remain, with friendly greetings,

"THE GERMANS."

We are not told by the press how Tommy Atkins replied.

M. Romain Rolland, the French writer, has collected and published in a Swiss journal a number of letters from German officers and soldiers breathing horror of war and a desire for peace. One such, amongst other things, says:—

"The longing for peace is intense with us. At least with all those who are at the front, forced to kill and to be killed. The newspapers say that it is not possible to stem the warlike passion of the soldiers. They lie, knowingly or unknowingly. Our pastors deny that this passion is abating. You cannot think how indignant we are at such nonsense. Let them hold their tongues and not speak of things they do not understand. Or, rather, let them come here, not as chaplains in the rear, but in the line of fire, with arms in their hands. Perhaps then they will perceive the inner change which is going on in thousands of us. In the eyes of these persons a man who has no passion for war is unworthy of his age. But it seems to me that we who are faithfully doing our duty without enthusiasm for the war, and hating it from the bottom of our souls, are finer heroes than the others. They speak of a Holy War. I know of no Holy War. I only know one war, and that is the sum of everything that is inhuman, impious, and beastly in man."

Last English mail brings news of immense gatherings of those who commemorated the memory of Jean Jaures, who was assassinated on July 31 of last year. In London, a large number of internationalists met at the Hotel Cecil, while in France thousands marched before a bronze bust of Jaures, which was placed in front of the house where he lived in Villa de la Tour Passy. Around the bust masses of flowers were strewn as tokens of love borne to Jaures by the working-class of France. In the afternoon, a commemorative meeting was held at the Palais des Fetes, Rue St. Martin.

The building was crowded in all parts, and thousands were unable to gain admission, despite the fact that attendance was limited to members of the Socialist Party and Trade Unionists. The hall was profusely decorated with red flags and bunting draped with crepe, and in the centre of the platform a bust of Jaures stood out against a background of flowers. Mme. Jaures was present, and speeches were delivered by prominent French Socialists. Extracts from Jaures' works were read, and Suzanne Despres, the famous French actress, recited a poem in honor of Jaures. Telegrams and letters were received from all parts of Europe expressing appreciation of the work of France's great international. Altogether the commemoration was significant of the determination of French Socialists not to slacken their efforts in the great work of their dead comrade.

In a telegram to his sister, the Queen of Greece, the Kaiser says: "My destructive sword has crushed the Russians." Seeing that his sword had never been unsheathed in the danger zone, the telegram savored of bombast and roval fustian. But there, royal ties always did claim credit for victories.

Their generals have to bear the blame for defeats.

"Advocates of conscription, however well-meaning they may be, are therefore the enemies of liberty. They would rob her of her purity and turn her into a common concubine in Tyranny's harem."—The Australian Worker.

Now, how does the manager, Mr. Hector Ramond, like that.

In its last issue (16/9/15), the "Australian Worker" asks: "Does the Universal Service League desire to be the Frankenstein of Australia? Does it think, when it has created conscription by unholy arts, that it can destroy it at any moment that it pleases?"

Mr. Lamond, who is manager of the "Worker," and also a U.S. League speaker, should answer those questions.

"To say, as the Universal Service League says in its manifesto, that 'the principle (of conscription) is already embodied in our defence law' is to betray an ignorance so fundamental that it vitiates the whole purpose of the League, and stamps it as a dangerous meddling in things it does not understand."—The Australian Worker.

Well, Mr. Attorney-General Hughes recently declared that all the machinery for conscription was embodied in that law. Is he also an ignorant and dangerous meddling in things he doesn't understand?

The Labor Party is hopelessly divided on the question of conscription, showing that the Party has no fundamental principle regarding the matter. The N.S.W. Holman Government is clamoring for conscription, while Attorney-General Hughes, speaking for the Federal Government when introducing the War Census Bill in the House of Representatives said:—

"The Bill is not for the purpose of conscription for service either in Australia or abroad. In no circumstances would I agree to send men out of this country to fight against their will. If the day ever comes when men will not fight when their country is at death-grips, it will be because the country is rotten to the core, and not worth fighting for."

The cabled report of Labor member J. H. Thomas's speech on conscription in the British House of Commons last week has probably been read by members of the Australian Universal Service League with mixed feelings. Mr. Thomas stated that the workers were suspicious of conscriptionists, and suspected some ulterior motive. He urged conscriptionists to consider what would happen if they persisted. Every lodge in the Railway Union had informed the Executive that upon the introduction of conscription work would stop. Experience of the Munitions Act showed that it was impossible to coerce 200,000 men, and he asked what was going to happen in the case of 3,000,000. If they wanted an industrial revolution, let them proceed with the conscription agitation. Mr. Thomas's speech is said to have startled the House of Commons, certainly it has startled millions thinking throughout the Empire.

At its last meeting, Paddington Labor League passed a resolution asking the Central executive to dissociate itself from the Universal Service League. If other leagues follow suit, it will be interesting to see how Mr. Fitzgerald, the President, will get out of an awkward situation. Holman, Fitzgerald, and Lamond are stars in the Labor League, and also shining lights in the Conscriptionist conglomeration.

Mr. Fisher, Commonwealth Prime Minister, has been informed that State officials of high standing are in the habit of exchanging the Commonwealth notes they receive each pay-day for gold at the Federal Treasury. "If they have done so," said Mr. Fisher, "they should be ashamed of themselves. I can only put their action down to ignorance and unjustifiable suspicion regarding the resources of their own country."

Perhaps they have been reading the alarming speeches of members of parliament about a German invasion, and are preparing to flee. Or maybe, they realise that the Government's borrowings must ultimately lead to a bust if the war continues long enough.

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Write on paper not larger than letter paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

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Fear is an instructor of great sagacity and the herald of all revolutions. One thing he teaches, that there is rottenness where he appears. He is a carrier crow, and, though you see not well what he hovers for, there is death somewhere. Our property is timid, our laws are timid, our cultivated classes are timid. Fear for ages has boded and moved and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be revised.—Emerson, "Addresses and Essays."

If the Allies Win Decisively.

On September 14, Mr. H. V. Braddon, an authority in commercial circles in Sydney, delivered an address to an audience made up of city business men, members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufacturers and the Employers' Federation. The subject discussed was "Problems After the War," and Mr. Braddon appears to have pressed some truths home that must have surprised such an audience.

At the outset the lecturer said he regarded any sacrifice the nation might have to make, in order to put Germany into such a position that she could not repeat the international crime she had committed, as advisable to make—as necessary to make. "But," he said, "we should first be quite sure what it was we proposed to do, and that the aims we had in view were going to be achieved."

Mr. Braddon then proceeded to discuss three alternatives—what would be the position if (1) Germany were to win decisively; (2) if the war resulted in a stalemate; (3) if the Allies should win decisively. He utterly refused to accept the first proposition. With the British fleet unchallenged he declined to believe that Britain could be decisively beaten. At the same time, one had to accept the possibility that on the continent Germany might win. She might even impose conditions and indemnities upon the other nations on the continent. She might retain part of Belgium. "But," he said, "I don't think it is worth while pursuing that particular alternative further. It would be too horrible to think that all the magnificent ideals for which the Allies are fighting should be permanently jeopardised, or perhaps, crushed."

Passing on to the possibility of a state of things in which all the nations became more or less exhausted, particularly financially, and the war dragged out to an inconclusive finish, he said that in that case no indemnities or conditions would, presumably, be imposed, and in the territorial adjustments there would probably be a settlement on the basis of the "status quo ante." In a settlement of that kind Germany would have a very big lever in her favour by reason of her European conquests—one that would enable her to get back her colonies. "Well, I don't know," said Mr. Braddon, "that the British nation specially wants these colonies that we have conquered. But I shall not dwell upon this possibility of a stalemate, because my argument depends upon the other alternative—that we win decisively. In that case we would be able to impose

conditions and indemnities, and dictate, to some degree, what was to happen to the German fleet, Germany's armies, and what she should do towards restoring that entirely gratuitous damage she has brutally inflicted on Europe.

In treating of this alternative, Mr. Braddon came to grips with a wide-spread belief in an economic absurdity, which, perhaps, has played a most important part in making the present war possible—the belief that German trade can be captured and Germany industrially be crushed. His remarks on this head are worth quoting:

"Now, all around I hear men saying, 'We will never trade with Germany again; never, never, never.' I sometimes wonder whether they are perhaps like the captain in 'Pinocchio' and whether they do not really mean to say, 'Well, hardly ever.' Right at the outset, you meet this purely economic proposition, that if you do not buy from Germany you cannot sell to Germany. We might be able to sell a little here and there, but I am dealing with broad conclusions, over a series of years. Suppose the Allies agree to that—that whilst they will not buy from Germany they are quite aware that they will not be able to sell to her. I am afraid that sooner or later there would be a very big temptation on the part of a number of business folk to buy from Germany, because they could buy more cheaply than elsewhere. This is human nature. It would be the same with some consumers. You would not, I am afraid, get very far on a policy based upon sentiment only. Psychology will come into this. As soon as peace is concluded you will find hundreds of thousands everywhere proclaiming that charity should arise, and particularly in England, where sentiment prevails more than in any other country in the world—the sentiment that you must not kick the man who is down. There would be plenty of commercial men of this frame of mind, and they would be appealing for free international trading and a restoration of good feeling between the nations."

Underlying this contention that hundreds of thousands everywhere would proclaim that sentimental feeling dictated that we should not kick those that are down, we detect Mr. Braddon's knowledge of economic determinism. When it became clear that they could make money by trading with Germany there would be plenty of commercial men pleading for humane treatment of Germany on high moral grounds, and the press, which is now so bitter, would discover many good qualities even in the "Huns."

As Mr. Braddon proceeded, it became more clearly evident that he was making a clever but veiled attack, not only upon the prejudices and ignorance of the average British patriot, but upon a main cause of the war itself. He was attacking the belief that German industry could be crushed and her trade captured, and making it clear "what we proposed to do," but disputing that "the aims we had in view were going to be achieved."

Proceeding to discuss the position that the Allies should impose prohibitive tariffs, so as not to leave it within the power of the individual to buy German goods, "The popular cry was, 'We won't trade with Germany because we wish to keep her crippled after the war.'" He asked them to consider carefully whether this method was likely to prove successful. Or was it, on the contrary, likely to fail, and merely engender further bitterness for nothing?

What a slap to give the press, the politicians, and the commercial men! And then having quoted figures to show the extent of the trade that existed between Great Britain and Germany before the war, and between Germany and Australia, Mr. Braddon said that, supposing it were possible to blot Germany off the commercial map of Europe, it would mean a huge blow to Britain, and a big blow to Australia. But it was not likely that Germany, if she found a commercial ring of exclusion against her, would quietly resign herself to her fate. There was little doubt that when the war was over she would make a tremendous effort to increase her exports at any cost. That was the only possible way of importing the gold she would need to an enormous extent. She had many things in her favour, including the extraordinary docility, patience, and skill of her people. There would be another big factor—she would have a lower rate of wages all round than most of the other nations of Europe. And was it not likely that, if she were excluded from buying and selling to particular nations, she would concentrate her efforts on other nations, such as America, Holland, Scandinavia, and the East, making it all the more difficult for us to trade there? She might even be able to exclude us from trading in markets in which we at present figure—or, at all events, compel us to bring our prices down. How could we pay high wages and sell for low prices? Another factor: What would Russia do after the war? Could they assume that Russia would refuse to trade across the long, mutual boundary? Again, we should not forget that if Germany could not trade directly, she had an extraordinary ingenuity for doing things in-

directly. "Viewing the thing in its entirety," said Mr. Braddon, "I confess I don't think it a feasible proposition."

Dear, dear! How this does hurt the people's leaders. No International Socialist has injured his enemy so much. Not even did Norman Angell show the "Great Illusion" up so clearly. We can tolerantly regard the fallacy regarding low wages helping Germany. The bourgeois mind will cling to that until efficiency roots it up.

"Germany," he went on to say, "would have a tremendous problem before her after the war. Her banking system, so different from that of Great Britain, was such that her position in that respect alone would be a tremendous handicap." Then there is all this paper that they have to redeem. England up to the present moment has not issued £1 worth of inconvertible paper. For every pound-note issued by the British Government up to date you can get gold at the Bank of England if you want it. (Applause.) Apart from all that, the general upheaval is something bigger than we can dream of, because the men, women, and children are to-day organised for war in one way or another—no other consideration counts. Is this not enough to cripple them for 20 or 30 years? And who has the wit to say to-day what the European combinations will be in 20 or 30 years?

The "general upheaval" is something bigger than the commercial man dreams of, and people are asking seriously why industry cannot be organised as well for peace as for war. This question will have to be settled after the war, and in settling it it is highly probable that many notions now held will be discarded and many of the privileges of the well-to-do abolished.

"There was possibly," said Mr. Braddon, "a half-way solution, and that he offered with the greatest diffidence. Instead of a prohibitive tariff on German goods, there might be a fairly stiff tariff, protecting our manufacturers, and giving preference to Great Britain and the Allies. As to Australia's own special problems, to his mind the solution lay in the encouragement of our primary productions and our big exports, and the discouragement of imports of a luxurious character. He spoke as much of Governments as individuals—it was the duty of the Government to postpone any works that were not absolutely needed at the present time. (Applause.) Incidentally, Mr. Braddon said he was afraid we did not get an adequate day's work for a day's pay, and that was one of our handicaps. In conclusion, he said he hoped the committee representing the University and the business interests would get to work on the problems he had briefly touched upon."

Here Mr. Braddon gave his sop to the enemy. We should not injure ourselves by imposing a prohibitive tariff. Instead, we should only injure ourselves partially by imposing a "stiff tariff" to protect our manufacturers. What the lecturer would propose in the event of Germany having to pay an indemnity in goods he did not say. Probably it would have hurt the manufacturers to know. They might, however, do worse than turn to Norman Angell's "Great Illusion," and read his discussion of the effect of such a happening.

Mr. Braddon's appeal to the University and the business interests is just now an appeal to "Phillip drunk." We have a lively recollection of how the closure was applied to Professor Irvine of Sydney University at the commencement of the war, when he appealed for a sane policy, and we appreciate at its true value the declaration of Mr. Vickers, President of the Chamber of Manufacturers, who, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Braddon for his address, said: "Personally, I think the sentiment abroad to-day is a very valuable one, and I think we should scourge the enemy in every possible way."

It was quite needless for the President to say they did not share Mr. Braddon's views. The time for acceptance of sane views has not arrived yet, but later on there may be a bitter awakening.

A GERMAN INVASION.

The newly-formed Universal Service League is just the thing for two kinds of people—the myrmidons of the old Tory British National Service League, and their victims, the panicky Mugs of this community. The former are generally found in high places and comfortable circumstances; the latter anywhere beneath them. The National Service League generally has a good working bogey going, such as the old "Yellow Peril," the "Japanese Peril," etc. At present it is out with the bogey of a German Invasion of Australia, and C. G. Wade, Opposition leader in the State Assembly, is pushing the monster for all he is worth. Last week, when urging the Mugs to plunge into conscription, Wade said: "Germany has preferred to attack the old country and our Allies in Europe. If she wins in those fields the path is free for an invasion of Australia." Wade here postulates that Germany may win in Europe and then push on to Australia. He doesn't explain how Germany is going to get past the navies of Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Japan and pos-

Britain's Wealth.

THE UN-DIVIDED NATION.

The Fabian Society has reissued its famous Tract No. 5, "Facts for Socialists," with all the figures brought up to date. In these days of appeal to the spirit of the United Nation it is interesting to note how the unifying principle is carried out in actual practice.

There are, for example, 1,500,000 persons with incomes of £700 a year and upwards; and 4,500,000 persons with incomes between £160 and £700; whilst there are 39,220,000 with incomes below £160.

It is calculated that the average wage of the adult man engaged in manual labour is 25s. 9d. per week, whilst in the case of the adult woman manual worker it is 10s. 10½d. per week.

The national income is estimated at £2,200,000,000, of which £330,000,000 is absorbed for rent, £490,000,000 for interest, and £550,000,000 for profits and salaries.

In 1895 the sovereign was as regards its purchasing power worth 20s. In 1900 it was worth 18s. 5d.; in 1905—17s. 11d.; in 1910—16s. 11d., and in the present year of grace 1915—11s. 10d.

In 1913—4,863 persons were killed and 222,061 were injured in industrial accidents. There were 625 cases of poisoning and anthrax in factories or workshops, with 34 deaths. In addition there were 256 cases of poisoning, with 47 deaths not reported under the Acts.

Infants die at the rate of 77 per 1,000 among the upper middle class, 133 among the wage earners, 148 among textile operatives, 160 among miners, and 152 in the unskilled labour class.

In 1911—211,770 persons were living in one-roomed tenements containing more than two occupants to a room; 804,071 in 2 rooms; 1,023,925 in 3 rooms; and 792,716 in 4 rooms.

In 1893 the membership of the Trade Unions was returned at 1,488,457; in 1913 the numbers had risen to 3,993,729. The number of unions had declined from 1,221 to 1,131. On the lowest estimate, there are 1,000 unions too many. We want to see the amalgamation movement going stronger.

The expenditure of these bodies was in 1912 as under:—

	£
Unemployment	597,662
Sick and Accident	440,047
Superannuation	425,182
Funeral Benefit	119,075
Other Benefits	163,187

Total

Owing to the coal strike, the amount spent on dispute benefit was £1,374,884 comparing with £317,912 in 1911 and £352,446 in 1910. The expenditure for working expenses in 1912 was £703,240. Every Trade Unionist should remember that out of every shilling spent by his union 45.38 per cent is expended on benefits, which should be a charge on industry and not on wages. The only benefit should be for disputes until Capitalism is destroyed root and branch.

ably that of the United States, even though she may be successful in the present land war. Such trifles do not trouble such dignified personages when they are out to catch flats. Mr. Wade, Mr. Fitzgerald, Professor David and other leaders of the Universal Service League are presuming upon the ignorance of the crowd when they would have them believe that Germany could smash the united fleets of the world, and then equip and transport an enormous force here to conquer Australia. To equip such an expedition they must bring armaments, munitions, and food to keep the forces alive. They must hold the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, and keep lines of communication open over 17,000 miles of seaway to their main base. When Britain essayed to reduce the Boer republics she found the task stupendous, even though no hostile fleets barred her way. How much greater would Germany's task be to reduce Australia? Such statements should come under the head of false and alarming reports specially punishable under the War Precautions Act. They are alarmist to the last degree, and must prejudice recruiting by giving the public a false idea of Germany's power and possibilities. We don't want to see Wade and other conscription advocates, jailed, but seeing that Socialists are being jailed for less alarming statements, surely some action ought to be taken to muzzle the gentry of the Universal Service League.

More subscribers are wanted. Have You secured a new one this year?

Socialism is a destructive acid that will ultimately bite through the chains of wage-slavery.

War Precautions Bill

(No. 2.)

From Hansard Report of Commonwealth "Parliamentary Debates," issued Thursday, September 2, 1915.

SECOND READING.

(Senate Debate continued.)

Senator KEATING.—This is to be noted, because we are not taking any such power in this Bill—

was made under the Act conclusive evidence of all matters contained therein, and therefore (inter alia) of the truth of the assertion that the arrested person or "suspect" was reasonably suspected, e.g., of treasonable practices, and therefore liable to arrest, the result clearly followed that neither the Lord Lieutenant nor any official acting under him could by any possibility be made liable to any legal penalty for any arrest, however groundless or malicious, made in due form within the words of the Act.

Senator Millen.—That is the position.

Senator KEATING.—No. Under the Act of 1881 a person might be arrested who was reasonably suspected. The Act said that every allegation contained in the warrant of his arrest was conclusive evidence, and could not be questioned.

Senator Millen.—They did not ask for any reason here.

Senator KEATING.—Exactly. Under the Act applying to Ireland, the mere statement that a person was a suspected person was conclusive proof that he was. Here, the authority is that if the Minister is satisfied; and it is for such a reason that an Indemnity Act always follows a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. But an Indemnity Act did not have to follow the Act applicable to Ireland, because the warrant was the beginning and the end of the whole transaction, and nobody could examine it or dispute its allegations.

Senator Pearce.—The beginning and the end of the matter is when the Minister says that he is satisfied?

Senator KEATING.—Yes; in this Bill.

Senator Millen.—So that no Indemnity Act will be wanted there.

Senator KEATING.—My honorable friend may venture to say no, but I am inclined to think that, before this measure ceases to operate, the question of passing an Indemnity Bill will have to be taken into consideration.

Senator Guthrie.—I hope that you are right.

Senator KEATING.—On page 228, "Dicey" says—

Reference has already been made to Acts of indemnity as the supreme instance of parliamentary sovereignty. . . . It is easy enough to see the connexion between a Habeas Corpus Suspension Act and an Act of Indemnity.

On page 231, "Dicey" says—

An Act suspending the Habeas Corpus Act which has been continued for any length of time has constantly been followed by an Act of Indemnity. Thus the Act to which reference has already been made, 34 George III., c. 54, was continued in force by successive re-enactments for seven years from 1794 to 1801. In the latter year an Act was passed, 41 George III., c. 66, "indemnifying such persons as since the 1st day of February, 1793, have acted in the apprehending, imprisoning, or detaining in custody in Great Britain of persons suspected of high treason or treasonable practices," "suspected of high treason or treasonable practices," of the Habeas Corpus Act, which every one knows will probably be followed by an Act of Indemnity, is in reality a far greater interference with personal freedom than would appear from the very limited effect, in a merely legal point of view, of suspending the right of persons accused of treason to demand a speedy trial. The Suspension Act, coupled with the prospect of an Indemnity Act, does in truth arm the Executive with arbitrary powers.

Then he deals with the political effect of the prospect of an Indemnity Act. But, in any case, even if persons acting under this measure were legally free from successful claim on the part of any person who deemed himself aggrieved, it might be desirable or politic to pass an Indemnity Bill to prevent any such actions from being "entered," so to speak.

Senator Millen.—As a further precaution?

Senator KEATING.—It would prevent such actions being launched in any case. The invariable practice has been to pass an Indemnity Bill before the Act suspending habeas corpus ceased to operate, the one exception being the Act of 1881, which was applicable to Ireland, and in that case it was not necessary, because of the very extraordinary provisions inserted in that Act, and to which I have referred.

Senator Millen.—That is the case here.

Senator KEATING.—I do not know that it is so, but if for no other reason than to prevent future actions, I think it will probably be found to be desirable to pass an Indemnity Bill, which would obviate the possibility of any person approaching the Courts to recover redress for fancied injuries or grievances.

Senator Guthrie.—What about real grievances?

Senator KEATING.—I will deal with that aspect of the case a little later on.

Senator Guthrie.—You left it out.

Senator KEATING.—My honorable friend might allow me to deal with a matter which is somewhat complicated in my own way, and in proper sequence. I do not propose to leave that out. As a matter of fact, I intended expressly to refer to it.

Realizing, as I do, what the Minister has said as to the necessities of the occasion, I think it is desirable that something in the nature of extraordinary powers should be given to the Minister. The question whether this measure takes us too far or not is, of course, another matter. It seems to me we are confronted with certain alternatives to this measure, and possibly the Bill is less innocuous in its offensiveness to the general sentiment than of them. The first alternative that appears to be suggested is to have a measure expressly dealing with persons who are aimed at in this amendment of the law. The persons aimed at are the enemies in our midst. In many instances they are persons of alien birth, but we must remember that there are persons in the community of alien birth, but who are probably not enemies at all. In many instances the persons aimed at are those of alien birth, others are persons born in Australia but of alien extraction, while others are persons born in Australia and elsewhere but of alien association. It is very difficult in a measure of this kind to frame a phrase or expression which will comprehend all of these different persons. By making every person of alien enemy birth subject to this Act, we should be attacking the innocent as well as the guilty.

Senator Millen.—But we are making them subject to it now.

Senator KEATING.—We are making everybody subject to the Act, but if we were to adopt discriminatory language, and make persons of alien enemy birth alone subject to this measure, we would be attacking the innocent as well as the guilty.

Senator Millen.—But you are attacking the innocent now.

Senator KEATING.—No. There is a difficulty of discrimination. Suppose we inserted in the Bill a provision that persons of alien enemy birth would be subject to the measure, as I have shown, there are persons resident in Australia of enemy birth who are no more enemies in sentiment than anybody here. If we include all persons of alien enemy origin the same difficulty will confront us, for included amongst those persons will be found many as loyal to the Empire and as much interested in Australia's success as any of us. Then again, we might provide that the Bill should apply to those persons who are not of alien enemy extraction or birth, but who, perhaps, have been born here or in neutral countries, and are alien in their association. We want some power vested in the Administration to deal especially with these suspects, because they may do us more harm than those who are more readily recognised as not being in sympathy with us. That alternative, I think, is altogether out of the question.

Another alternative that suggests itself is that before a person is interned under this Bill, there should be some authority beyond that of the Minister; that is to say, there should be some judicial authority, perhaps a Justice of the High Court or of the Supreme Court, invested with judicial discretion in these matters. I do not know if this would be conducive to that celerity of action with which a measure of this kind should be administered, if the Minister, before being able to intern a suspected person, had to have recourse to any judicial tribunal or any judicial officer, however summary the procedure might be.

Senator Millen.—Reverse the position.

Senator KEATING.—I am coming to that, which is the third alternative that is suggested. We might give the Minister power under this Bill to intern persons when he deems that course necessary for the safety and defence of the Commonwealth. And we might include some provision that such persons should, under certain circumstances, have their case heard, but in camera.

Senator Guthrie.—In camera?

Senator KEATING.—Yes. They should not be allowed to remain under arrest, and when the Act has ceased to operate, be able to come forward and make a claim that they were wrongly dealt with. I would give to such interned persons, under strict limitations, the right, or as Senator Gardiner well knows it, the "opportunity, of being heard."

Senator Guthrie.—Publicly?

Senator KEATING.—In the prescribed manner, and within the prescribed time. Speed and energy are essential in the administration of this Bill if the Minister is to have power to deal effectively with suspects. If a suspected person were interned, and had anything in the nature of a bona fide reason to show why he should not be under arrest, he should

Conscription.

THE BRISTOL CONGRESS.

RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION.

The Trades Union Congress at Bristol unanimously carried a resolution against conscription.

The president, Mr. J. A. Seddon, in moving the official resolution, protesting against the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary press to foist on the country conscription, which would be a burden on the workers, and divide the nation at a time when absolute unity is essential, said that when they were faced with attempts to rush the country and force the Government's hand, it was time to make a declaration that no man or newspaper should supply the true will. Democracy protested against an attempt to embroil the nation in a great internal conflict. Labour asked the Government to give us a lead: to take workers into partnership, not as individuals, but as a collective whole. It urged the Government to abandon reticence in withholding information. They had not deceived the enemy, but had created suspicion in the minds of the people at home.

If there had been failures in conducting the campaign, and if mistakes had been made by commanders and politicians, let them ask the Government to make them the scapegoats, and not to invade the sacred rights of voluntarism.

Mr. Shaw, representing the weavers, seconded the motion. For years, he said, the Northcliffe press, which was now responsible for the conscription agitation, had been pointing out how far Britain was behind Germany. There was one thing a German does not understand, namely, fouling his own nest. This press consistently magnifies our shortcomings, and was doing what it can to injure England in the eyes of the Continent. He would as soon trust a Prussian junker. There was no difference between them and an Englishman who believed a certain class should be dominant, to put a spur boot on the necks of the people.

Mr. Bramley, representing the furnisheers, said that if he could disclose information received from Ministers, he could easily prove that conscription was not needed.

have some means by which he could assert his right to be heard. I would not say that every person interned should be able to demand his liberation, but there should be some means, by regulation, perhaps, by which a person might be given an opportunity of having his case investigated.

Senator Guthrie.—Do you suggest that it should be in camera?

Senator Pearce.—There is that opportunity now, but it is not a right.

Senator KEATING.—I am aware of that, and I think we might have some provision under which an interned person could have the right to be heard within a certain time. Senator Guthrie seems to object to the proceedings being in camera. It might be necessary that the Minister, or somebody on his behalf, should come forward to justify the detention. In justifying it he would be disclosing information which might be useful to other enemies in our midst. That is the only reason why I advocate in camera. It is not that I favour a star chamber practice, but that the information may be given in confidence to the Judge, and not become public property enabling other suspects not already arrested to ascertain the means by which the Minister has obtained information against their friends.

We must empower the Minister to act speedily and energetically in the case of a suspect. Realizing the extent to which the measure goes, I would urge the Minister to act with the utmost discretion in exercising the powers given under it, and also to give consideration to the advisableness of adopting some means by which those interned may have not only a chance but the right to be heard, provided always that, in asserting it, they conform to certain conditions. I trust that honorable senators will realize the gravity of the measure, and give it corresponding consideration.

(To be continued.)

Next week Senator Millen's speech will be published. Readers of this paper should carefully read the speeches now being published, and then file the copies of the paper. They will be of great historical and political value in the near future. When that day arrives and you are being told that no such Act was ever passed by the old parties, these copies of the "International" will be handy to quote from. But in that day they will be very scarce, if not practically unprocurable. There was a run on last issue, but an extra number was printed, and these will be sent to places where the usual meetings could not be held owing to the unfavorable weather. Don't fail to secure a copy.

Mr. Hill, representing the boilermakers, said there was greater need for shells and machine-guns. He had visited the front, and had not found a shortage of men, but 200,000 were wanted for the munition benches.

THE BRITISH GRIT.

Mr. Ben. Tillett said he wished to tell the Government that the whole of the Labour movement was at its back in the prosecution of the war, but it declined to be rushed into conscription by a section of the press or panicky people. Before moving towards conscription the Government ought to have a heart-to-heart talk with the Labour Committee. He was not opposed to conscription as a theory, but he did not believe it would produce a quicker peace, because modern warfare was one of material rather than men. He saw one German at the front posted in the trenches for two of the Allies. Every hundred Germans had 20 machine-guns, every German howitzer received 500 shells daily. French officers were astounded at the British grit in sticking to the trenches. We wanted a million rifles, 250,000 machine-guns, and 50,000 big guns.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, representing the sailors and firemen, recommended hanging to lamp-posts half-a-dozen prominent newspaper proprietors. Where was there any talk of conscription except among men profiting by selling sensational reports?

Mr. Clynes, M.P., said the voluntary system had resulted in an army of nearly three million, mostly composed of trade unionists. We were not opposing conscription from reasons of cowardice, but because it was against ingrained British liberty. It was an inefficient and wasteful system, involving a national split. We wanted the democracy of Britain and Europe to triumph over Prussian militarism.

Mr. Smilie said the capitalist class had urged conscription because they were afraid at the end of the war their wealth and ownership might be seriously interfered with. If they were as much afraid of the workers as a German invasion, they ought to have given the workers better conditions long ago.

The rural workers carried a resolution protesting against the introduction of child-labour in agriculture, and against the employment of women except where a shortage of labour existed, and then only on equal pay, and for the war period.

It was decided to send the resolution to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Kitchener.

NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS.

Upon Mr. Seddon announcing that the Parliamentary Committee would be able to call a special congress in case of emergency, a motion for that purpose, in the event of conscription being introduced, was withdrawn.

Congress recorded the success from a military viewpoint of the unified Government control of railways, and urged their nationalisation. A resolution was passed that the nationalisation of public services, such as the Post Office, was not necessarily advantageous to the workers, unless accompanied by increasing democratic control. The resolution demanded full civil liberty and freedom to combine for State employees.

Mr. Lloyd George (Minister of Munitions) telegraphed, in response to the presidential address, that already the Government had control of 714 munition firms, the majority being in important towns in the Kingdom. Profit-mongering was impossible, as the Munitions Act limits the profits, and the benefit from any suspension of trade-union regulations accrues to the State, and not to the employers.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

In view of the sinister attempt to force conscription on this country, the views of General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is commanding the forces against the Turks in Gallipoli, should carry weight. At the time the boys were conscripted under the old Defence Act, this paper protested, and in support of our contention, gave excerpts from General Hamilton's book, "Compulsory Service."

At that time it used to be contended that "the best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war," and the whole Labor Party, with its official organs, joined in urging the need for compulsory service as one means of preparation. In rebuttal of this shibboleth, General Hamilton wrote:—

"Were rulers and Governments," he says, "always unambitious and honest, conscription might be actually what it so often professes to be, a guarantee of peace. Unfortunately, history is one unbroken series of events tending to show that Governments can very easily impose upon their people."

The present war has amply borne this out. Conscriptionist Governments have

HE SHIES AT THE WINKERS.



Professor David at Sydney Trades Hall.

easily imposed upon their people, and others are getting ready to follow suit. The preparations for war did not preserve peace when the warlords were ready for war.

General Hamilton compared the two systems—voluntary and conscriptionist—and declared emphatically for the former. "The fact of the matter is," he says, "that a voluntarily enlisted army possesses greater staying power than the force of a nation in arms. The aching nausea of home-sickness; the exasperation to the strained nerves of the ceaseless danger and intermittent crackling of musketry; the sheer physical revolt from dirt and rags and starvation; the enervating dreams of decent food and of the girls they left behind them; all these influence conscript campaigners in double or treble degree."

"For three solid years did our British regulars in South Africa see local corps dissolved and reconstructed; see Yeomanry and Volunteers and overseas Colonial Corps sail away to great receptions in their homes; see them relieved in due course by fresh substitutes drawing more than four times the regular pay for identical work less efficiently performed. Still, these British Regulars stuck to it; always ready for a fight if only their commander would let them go; grumbling not more than usual; and then, at the end of it all, remaining to garrison the desolated, war-stricken wastes they had created—but had won!"

"Search the world over, you will find no conscript soldier, European or Asiatic, who could have done what our voluntarily enlisted Regulars did in South Africa, only ten short years ago."

"Which of us, knowing his own countrymen, will not allow that the free-born Briton tends to become incurably prejudiced against any form of work or even amusement he may be forced into? Let the British workman undertake a duty of his own free will, and no one will be at greater pains to execute it thoroughly. To the authoritative command, 'Fall in!' his inclination (not always repressed) is to retort, 'Fall in yourself, and be d—d to you!'"

QUINTON'S APPEAL.

On Thursday, Sept. 16, J. Quinton appealed against the magistrate's sentence of six weeks with surties of £50 each. The appeal was heard by Judge Murray at the Quarter Sessions Appeal Court, Sydney.

Quinton, who conducted his own case, argued at the outset that the Regulation on which the proceedings were taken was ultra vires, and that the Governor-General had no power to make such a Regulation.

Judge Murray overruled the objection and Quinton called several witnesses for the appeal, and reviewed the evidence given for the Crown at the Police Court, pointing out that the police and their witnesses contradicted each other, and vitally disagreed as to what he had said at the Domain meeting. He concluded an able argument by urging that his appeal should be upheld on the evidence he had adduced.

In his summing up, Judge Murray gave due weight to Quinton's points, but held that he failed in vital particulars. He dismissed the appeal, but considered the securities for good behavior unnecessary. Counsel for the Crown objected to the securities being released, so the Judge compromised by reducing them by half.

Quinton was then removed to His Majesty's hostel at Long Bay, and a stiff fight which had lasted since August 8, was concluded.

On the whole Quinton came through remarkably well, the wind-up being but a poor victory for the infallible and saintly Johns.

PERCY MANDENO'S CASE.

Lengthy press accounts from Brisbane show that the prosecution of Comrade Mandeno was ably contested by our Brisbane comrades, who utilised the Court to give the authorities and the public some of the real goods.

Mandeno was proceeded against by Captain J. W. Weaver, an officer of the Commonwealth Military Forces, who charged him with making statements likely to prejudice recruiting of his Majesty's forces. Captain Weaver had P. B. Macgregor, barrister, as Counsel for the Crown, i.e., the Labor Government, while Mandeno was defended by Mr. Crawford, solicitor.

The case lasted three days and was ably fought out by Mr. Crawford and Mandeno, though the result was, of course, a foregone conclusion. No Socialist can win in a capitalist court. At best they can only use the

courts for propaganda purposes.

After three days' fighting, Mandeno was fined £25, in default confiscation of his household effects or three months' imprisonment. He was allowed 21 days to find the money.

KEN, R. LESLIE'S CASE.

Particulars of Leslie's trial are not yet to hand, but we know from the press reports that he was fined £100 with an alternative of six months' jail. In Leslie's case, the fine is a pure hold-up, a deliberate attempt at open robbery, and Leslie has appealed against it. A protest has also been sent on to the Commonwealth Attorney-General.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Head Office: The Social Ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

LUKE JONES.

General Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. September 18.

A Picnic has been arranged for Eight Hour Day. Comrades and friends will meet at Circular Quay at 8.30 a.m. and proceed to Balmoral.

LUKE JONES.

Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Owing to the rain no outdoor propaganda meeting was held in the Domain on Sunday afternoon, but in the evening the comrades carried the message of Socialism to the workers in the streets. In the evening, Comrade Luke Jones delivered an interesting address on "Art and Socialism" in the Hall to a very attentive audience. At the close, several questions were answered, and an interesting discussion followed.

J.L., Min. Sec.

FIXTURES.

Domain, Sept. 26: J. McCormack, Rennell, Wyatt E. Jones, Mrs. Lorimer, J. Dwyer.
Market-St., E. Hine, H. Denford, J. Warner.

Park-St., J. McCormack, J. Dwyer, Rennell.
The usual address will be given at the Hall, 369 Pitt-st.

On Monday evening, Speakers and Debating class will be held.

Wednesday evening, Economic class.

Friday evening, Branch Social.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

Dancing Class held every Monday night.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Saturday night: Newtown Bridge.

F. Hancock, J. Kilburn, A. Thomas.

Sunday night: Newtown Bridge.

F. Hancock, J. Kilburn, A. Thomas.

Comrade C. Jackson having been sentenced to three months jail for speaking too plainly about the war, the Branch has decided to open a Fund to assist Mrs. Jackson during her husband's incarceration. Donations should be forwarded to the undersigned at the above address.

The following donations have been received: J. Darcy 2/6, N. Finch 1/-, T. Laidler 2/6, Mrs. Tunks 1/-, Cote 2/-, J.V. 2/6, Thinker 2/-, H. Pickup 2/-, R. Gorrington 1/-, Supporters 4/9, Balmmain Branch 5/-, A. Thomas 2/-, T. Underwood 1/-, J.G. 2/-, Denham 6d., Donahue 1/-, Nickolson 1/-, J. Higgins 2/6, P. J. Cary 4/6, G. Jackson 2/-, Tansley 2/-, N. Finch 1/-, J. Darcy 2/6, Thinker 2/-, Oettenburg 2/-, J. Vincent 2/6, H. Pickup 2/-, Nickolson 1/-, Cole 2/-, Mrs. Tunks 1/-, T. Laidler, 2/6, J. Kilburn 2/-, J.G. 2/-, E. MacMahon 2/-, J. Kilburn 2/6, J. Dooley 2/-, Balmmain Branch 4/-, J.R. 2/6, A. L. Roberts 5/-, United Irishmen 10/-, Auburn Branch 4/-.

RAY EVERITT, Secretary.

AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday night at comrade Jenkin's residence, Kurralah Road, Auburn.

The usual propaganda meetings will be resumed when the warmer evenings set in.

Those who desire to join the branch and help in forwarding the Socialist cause should hand in their names to the branch secretary.

J. J. KEGG.

MT. LARCOM BRANCH.

We held a meeting at Comrade Krap-hart's residence, on the 18th, which was well attended. The discussion was on Capitalism, and several comrades delivered interesting addresses emphasising the importance and need for working-class solidarity

Books and Pamphlets on Sale and to Arrive.

Title	s.	d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzgen)	4s.	
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s.	
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.	
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.	
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.	
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.	
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.	
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudon (Marx)	4s.	
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.	
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	4s.	
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wells)	4s.	
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel)	6s.	
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	6s.	
Capital, Vol. I, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	8s.	
Capital, Vol. II, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	8s.	
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.	
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners. 64 pages (Richardson)	3d.	
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs)	6d.	
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohn)	6d.	
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages) (Lafargue)	6d.	
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish (Wilhelm) Liebknecht	6d.	
No Compromise: No Political Trading Liebknecht's (Wilhelm)	6d.	
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx)	6d.	

ABOUT SUB HUSTLER.

About Sub Hustler (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room
An Editor writing—visage steeped in gloom;
Bent was his back, careworn his look, and old,
Exceeding peace had made Sub Hustler bold,
And to the vision in the room he said:
"What writest thou?"—the scribe just raised his head
For one brief second; then he spake out thus:—
"The names of those who hustle subs for us."
"And is mine one?" said About. "Nay, not so,
Though your name WAS on this list long ago."
"Just watch my smoke" said About, so next day
He tackled every one who passed his way;
As he entered once again his household door
His list had reached the century mark—and more.
Next day the Ed. arose and called him blest—
About Sub Hustler's name led all the rest.

More subs are wanted.

Do not covet your neighbor's wife, nor his house, nor his ox, nor his horse, nor anything that is his, but get after his sub for your paper for all you are worth. Subscribers are doing good work but more are wanted to hustle and assist. Another two hundred annual subscribers would help us to enlarge and improve the "International," and now that the Labor Party is getting disgusted with its leaders they should be easily enrolled. Get going then, altogether.

to oppose the world's war mongers.

We enrolled three new members at this meeting, which brings the total up to 31. When we started 12 months ago, there were only seven of us, and during the next year we hope to make as satisfactory progress. This branch is in a farming district, and all our members are farmers, a fact which is a refutation of the statement that the farmers are against Socialism. We are holding a dance on the 25th, and hope all comrades and friends will roll up.

CHAS. JACOBSEN, Secy.

The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo)	6d.
One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with chart showing the grouping of the Industries (Trautmann)	6d.
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri)	2s.
Justice and Goodness (Lafargue)	2s.
Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis)	2s.
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the American working-class and the Socialist Party (Lewis)	2s.
Memoirs of Karl Marx. Delightful personal recollections (Liebknecht)	2s.
The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. Best and completest work on Marx's theories, with replies to critics (Boudin)	4s.
Life, Writing and speeches of Eugene V. Debs. A large volume originally published at 8s., containing all of Debs' most important writings, with a life sketch by Stephen M. Reynolds and a preface by Mary U. Marcy (Debs). Cloth.	4s.
Philosophical Essays, including the Religion of Social Democracy, the Ethics of Social Democracy, Social Democratic Philosophy, etc. (Dietzgen)	4s.
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. The story of a fight won by wage-workers; then lost by their middle-class allies (Marx)	2s.
The Communist Manifesto. First published in 1848, this is still the classic statement of Socialist Principles (Marx and Engels). Cloth, with Liebknecht's No Compromise	2s.
The World's Revolutions. A historical study of the great Revolutions; the chapter on Christianity is especially fine (Untermann)	2s.

JUST ARRIVED.

"The Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills, 5s. By Post 5s. 6d.

"The Ragged Trousered Philanthropist," by Robert Tresselt, 2s. 6d. By Post 2s. 9d.

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It traces the growth of political parties from their inception, and explains the economic interests they represent.

It discusses the early aims and tactics of the Labor Party and shows where it has failed.

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